

Mr. SCHMITZ changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a similar Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) to express the sense of Congress relative to certain activities of public health service hospitals and out-patient clinics.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 6

Whereas the improvement of national health care is one of the Nation's great goals; and

Whereas the Nation urgently needs more medical services in areas that do not have adequate medical facilities; and

Whereas the Public Health Service was created by an Act of Congress in 1798, and the Congress broadened its responsibilities in 1956, in 1966, and in 1970 to provide comprehensive health care for merchant seamen, coast guardsmen, and military personnel and their families, and preventive medical care for urban and rural areas with inadequate medical facilities; and

Whereas the Public Service facilities provide medical services to more than one-half million people annually who could not obtain these services in the overcrowded private hospitals or on a first priority basis in the Veterans' Administration hospitals; and

Whereas the fiscal 1972 health budget proposes a reduction in funds and personnel for Public Health Service hospitals and clinics; and

Whereas the Emergency Health Personnel Act of 1971 provides an opportunity for expanded use of Public Health Service facilities to offer health care services to medically underserved areas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Public Health Service hospitals and outpatient clinics should remain open at this time. The importance of health care delivery in urban and rural areas is so great that the Administration should fund and staff these facilities at a sufficient level to allow them to perform their multiple responsibilities during the remainder of the fiscal year 1971 and during the entire fiscal year 1972. During this interval, the Secretary and the Congress should explore the resources and capabilities of these facilities in their communications, to determine which facilities should continue to be operated by the Public Health Service, which facilities should be converted to community operation, and which facilities, if any, should be closed.

It is the further sense of Congress that the hospitals and clinics of the Public Health Service should be considered an integral part of the national health care delivery system.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. STAGGERS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STAGGERS moves to strike out all after the resolving clause of Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 370, as passed.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the preamble of Senate Concurrent Resolution 6, so as to make it read the same as the preamble of House Concurrent Resolution 370.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAGGERS: Amend the preamble of Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 by striking out all "whereas" clauses and inserting in lieu thereof the "whereas" clauses of House Concurrent Resolution 370.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution, as amended, was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 370) was laid on the table.

ALIEN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9261) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 9261

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 303(1)) is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission may issue licenses for the operation of amateur radio stations to aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence who have filed under section 334(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445(f)) a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That when an application for a license is received by the Commission it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested license may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license."

SEC. 2. Section 310(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 310(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, a license for an amateur radio station may be granted to and held by an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence who has filed under section 334(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445(f)) a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That when an application for a license is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of

the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested license may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9261 would authorize the Federal Communications Commission—FCC—to grant amateur radio licenses to aliens who have been admitted into the United States for permanent residence and have filed a declaration of intention to become U.S. citizens. They would, of course, have to pass the same test in the English language that is required of citizens in order to obtain an amateur radio license. Any application under this legislation would be checked by appropriate agencies of the Government concerned with national security.

Originally, Mr. Speaker, the Communications Act provided that only citizens and nationals could be granted radio licenses. In 1964, the act was amended to permit the FCC to grant authorizations to operate amateur radios in the United States to aliens who were licensed by their governments to operate amateur radio if their governments granted reciprocal rights to U.S. citizens. The 1964 legislation had security provisions identical to those in the legislation now before the House. It has worked successfully and over 1,700 authorizations have been granted.

But, through oversight, the 1964 legislation made no provision for granting such licenses to aliens who have been admitted for permanent residence and have filed a declaration of intention to become citizens. Such a situation is highly discriminatory against these aliens. They are required to pay our taxes and can be drafted into the armed services. This legislation would correct the oversight in the 1964 amendments to the Communications Act.

I urge its passage by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MACDONALD), the subcommittee chairman.

(Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9261 will correct an oversight that occurred when the Communications Act was amended in 1964. The 1964 amendments empowered the Federal Communications Commission to

grant to alien amateur radio operators authority to operate in the United States if they were licensed by their own government and their government granted reciprocal rights to citizens of the United States. Unfortunately, the amendments made no provision for aliens admitted into the United States for permanent residence who have filed a declaration of intention to become U.S. citizens.

H.R. 9261 would correct this anomaly by authorizing the FCC to grant licenses to such resident aliens. Of course, they would have to take the same test, in the English language, as American citizens who want to operate ham radio stations.

One facet of the legislation to which the Subcommittee on Communications and Power, of which I have the honor to chair, devoted particular attention was the compatibility of the legislation with the national security. The legislation includes the same provisions contained in the 1964 amendments which require that the agencies of the Federal Government concerned with national security be notified of amateur radio license applications by aliens. Those agencies report back to the FCC with any information in their possession bearing on the compatibility of the application with the national security. The subcommittee was satisfied that these security provisions have worked effectively in the 1964 amendments and will amply protect the national security when the legislation now before the House becomes law. Furthermore, such license applications and the modification, suspension, or cancellation of such licenses are not subject to the procedural provisions which are applicable to licenses applied for and granted to U.S. citizens.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that these resident aliens with their language capabilities and ham radios would have a unique capability to inform the world about the United States and its people, something we seem to be having trouble doing lately.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will pass H.R. 9261.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, we find our committee is unanimous in support of this bill.

I want to compliment the chairman of the subcommittee as well as the chairman of the full committee on their efforts in this regard.

I believe this bill has merit and should be passed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 9261.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of an identical Senate bill, S. 485, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to

operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

S. 485

An Act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303 (1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 303 (1)) is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission may issue licenses for the operation of amateur radio stations to aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence who have filed under section 334 (f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445 (f)) a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That when an application for a license is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested license may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license."

SEC. 2. Section 310 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 310 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, a license for an amateur radio station may be granted to and held by an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence who has filed under section 334 (f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445 (f)) a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That when an application for a license is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested license may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license."

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 9261) was laid on the table.

MOTOR CARRIER REPORTS TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1074) to amend section 220 (b) of the Interstate Commerce Act to permit motor carriers to file annual reports on the basis of a 13-period accounting year, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1074

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 220 (b) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 320 (b)) is amended by inserting "either (1)" after "information", and by striking out "different date, and" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "different date; or (2) for a thirteen-period accounting year ending at the close of one of the last seven days of each calendar year, if the person making the report keeps his books on the basis of such an accounting year, subject to such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe, and elects to make such report on the basis of such accounting year. Any annual report".

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1074 would permit motor carriers and others subject to part II of the Interstate Commerce Act who keep their books on a 13-period accounting year basis to make their annual reports to the ICC on the same basis. Under existing law, such reports must be submitted on a calendar year basis even though the person reporting keeps books on a 13-period year basis.

The committee has amended the bill to make it clear that the authority to report on the basis of a 13-period accounting year would be subject to such rules as the ICC might prescribe.

At the present time, section 220 of the act requires that reports filed with the ICC must be on a calendar year basis. This legislation would provide an additional option to those required to file those annual reports—namely, to file on the basis of a 13-period accounting year. This option, of course, could only be exercised if their books of account were kept on that basis.

Mr. Speaker, many businesses have their accounting system set up on a 13-period basis. Under such a system the year is divided into 13 periods of 28 days each of which is evenly divisible into four 1-week—7 day—periods. This must be contrasted with using calendar months which vary in length from 28 to 31 days and prevent exact comparisons. Using a 13-period basis makes it possible to end each period on the same day; the last day of the business week, for instance whether it be Friday, Saturday, or some other day. This avoids the necessity of using certain accrual and deferral bookkeeping procedures which are time consuming and costly.